

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Municipal Police, & S. B. REGISTRY.
Special Branch,
March 31 1932. D 3434.

Date 31. 3. 32.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information. A small packet of handbills, of which one together with a translation is attached, was found on Edinburgh Road about 10.30 a.m. March 22.

J. H. Givens
Officer i/c Special Branch.

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JAP

The following is the translation of a circular poster purporting to have emanated from the Sino-Japanese Citizens Joint Friendship Union at Fergtien :-

AWAKE IMMEDIATELY, - ALL YE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA !

You all must understand that an armed anti-foreign movement without a definite policy will only lead to the detriment of the nation that conducts it. Read the history of Japan's reformation. During that period, Japan, in spite of widely spread meaningless anti-foreign movements, was able nevertheless under the direction of capable men and their untiring efforts to strengthen Japan's power, promote her internal affairs and effect reforms relating to politics, economics, civilization, communications, military, etc. They continued in their perseverance regardless of all sacrifices and the result was that Japan succeeded in abolishing all her unequal treaties.

Having passed through all the abovementioned vicissitudes, Japan is capable of expressing her entire sympathy with China and has borne with patience the full brunt of the anti-Japanese movement which has been conducted by the Chinese nationals since the establishment of the Republic of China. Recently certain undesirable elements amongst the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists, who are always attempting to realize their own ambition, seized the opportunity by employing innocent Chinese youths whom they instigate to resist Japan and spread anti-Japanese propaganda. Have not these anti-Japanese activities resulted in creating the present impasse ? The Chinese masses have made colossal sacrifices for the sake of conducting the anti-Japanese movement guided by the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists. What benefits have they received from it now ? The results of these activities will make it impossible for China to get rid of all the unequal treaties and this aimless movement will throw the Chinese citizens into a state of melancholy.

The outbreak of the Shanghai imbroglio was the climax of anti-propaganda campaign by the Chinese Kuomintang and unscrupulous dictatorship of the Chinese militarists. In order to protect her nationals and maintain her dignity, Japan was forced to resort to armed force in the recent crisis. The Chinese Kuomintang and militarists utilized the patriotic aspirations of innocent Chinese youths and succeeded in enforcing the guidful anti-Japanese propaganda. The following are some of the propaganda material served up to the Chinese youths :-

- 1) Japan's invasion of Korea.
- 2) Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Port Arthur and Dairen.
- 3) Japan's 21 demands.

When a careful study of Japan's policy is made, it will be seen that this form of anti-Japanese propaganda is fundamentally erroneous. Let us consider the history of the Korean problem. At that time, discussions took place throughout Korea and proved that there existed a real understanding of the Imperial spirit of Japan. Furthermore, the late Emperor of Korea, endeavouring to liberate himself and his people from the oppression of the white races, upheld the peace of the Far East and preserved the prosperity of his nationals, recognizing that the unification of Korea and

Japan was the only salvation. The unification of Japan and Korea then followed. Since then the Japanese Government has respected the family of the late Emperor of Korea as if it were its own Emperor's.

With regard to the Manchurian problem, Japan, as the result of repeated oppressions and insults suffered by her ancestors from Europeans and Americans and likewise, in order to protect herself and maintain peace in the Far East, exerted her very utmost and only now has she received the glory for it. China who shoulders half the responsibility of the Far East should undertake the same efforts as those performed by Japan, but China on the contrary pays no attention to such a matter of importance and misunderstands Japan's friendship with her.

During the Russo-Japanese war, although it was stated that the Chinese Ching Dynasty suffered from Russian oppression, it nevertheless entered into secret treaties with Russia, the object being to suppress Japan, and which resulted in the lease to Russia of Port Arthur and allowing Russia to establish railways and station troops in Manchuria. Manchuria then resembled a Russian settlement, which circumstance led Russia almost to seize Japan through Korea. The upshot of this was to lead Russia to annex China. In order to maintain the dignity of her homeland and uphold peace in the Far East, Japan was forced to declare war on Russia with the result that Japan defeated Russia and Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Mongolia were all restored back to China. In return for these services, Japan secured only the privileges formerly held by Russia. Can it be said that Japan invaded China? Can Japan's acts of righteousness in defeating Russia be regarded as ambition? The Shantung question was settled in a similar manner. Did not Japan return Tsingtao to China and was this not effected by the declaration of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs?

Look at the map of the Far East and see how the color of the majority of the territory was changed by the white men who arbitrarily committed their greatest spoilation. Had Japan been defeated in the Russo-Japanese war, the map of the Far East would have been altered and we would all have been slaves under the yoke of the white men.

China has failed to recognize the merits of Japan and has neglected her favours to China. The Chinese Government established after the revolution flattered the far distant European nations and America but refused to consider the difficult work Japan performed in the Far East. As a consequence, the Far East has gradually become more dangerous, which circumstance brought about the situation that forced Japan to submit the 21 demands to China.

Some time later, the Chinese nationals gradually awakened and consequently the 21 demands with the exception of one or two clauses were abolished. If a careful study be made of the Sino-Japanese situation, Can Japan be accused of enforcing her policy of invasion? Should Japan really possess the ambition of invasion, what excuse could she offer to the world for such a step, while all the Powers are glaring at her like a tiger? Japan only hopes that China will endorse her policy in Manchuria, which will appease the population there and permit the Japanese surplus population to obtain a livelihood in that territory. It is regrettable that the majority of the Chinese people share the opinion that Japan intends to occupy Manchuria and transform it into a colony. This idea is an absolutely mistaken one.

You must all understand that the present movement which is being conducted by the Chinese people is neither patriotic nor anti-foreign, but will lead to the ruination of China. Were China in a position to protect foreign residents and permit them to enjoy judicial privileges the same as Chinese citizens, the foreign nations would never want to waste such colossal expenditure or wear out their energy to obtain the right of extraterritoriality.

We sincerely hope the patriotic people of China will never allow themselves to be deluded by the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists and will settle all their misunderstandings between China and Japan in a perfectly just manner. Simultaneously, we hope the Japanese people will not flout their superior complex to the Chinese. Both nations should adopt a spirit of conciliation and set about with the object of maintaining peace in the Far East.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3432.
Date 31. 3. 32.

March

23

32.

Dear Field,

In compliance with your request of today, I am sending herewith one of the handbills to which reference is made on page 2 of the Daily Intelligence Summary. When the item caught my eye I obtained one of the handbills and had an examination made of it by my personal Chinese clerk who tells me that the text of the leaflet as a whole does not justify the conclusion that it aims at bringing Asiatics together on an anti-"White" basis, although the member of my staff responsible for the paragraph in the Daily Intelligence Report seems to have made this deduction. A full translation of the leaflet is now being made and a copy will be sent to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,



Captain L. F. Field,

Military Headquarters.

*Translation and copy of handbill
sent on March 31.*



31. 3. 32.

March

23

32.

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Yours sincerely,



Captain L. F. Field,

Military Headquarters.

*Translation and copy of handbill
sent on March 31.*



31. 3. 32.

PHONES:
37691, 37692, 37693 & 37694

CABLES:
"BRITFORCE," SHANGHAI



HEADQUARTERS
SHANGHAI AREA
(BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS)

YU YUEN ROAD CAMP,
TIFENG ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

Municipal Buildings

Room 251

23/3/32.

Dear Givens.

Are there any copies to be had of the handbill,
mentioned on page 2 of your Report for today as having
been distributed by Japanese?

I would be very interested to have an original
copy of this, in view of the new line which the Japs.
are taking in it.

Yours
L. Field

T. P. Givens, Esq:

A/C.P. (Special Branch)

Shanghai Municipal Police

(UNLESS OF A PERSONAL NATURE LETTERS SHOULD NOT BE ADDRESSED TO OFFICERS BY NAME)

28:3:32

\$5 (C.D.I. Pence)

For translation
at your convenience
please. ~~the~~ ^{PC Yang} ~~trans~~
~~the~~ ^{trans} however
do not delay
unduly.

Herewith the translation
in twelve copies @ 30/3/32

It is Mr. Ghani Ling's work

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, <u>handbills or newspapers</u> to Special Branch.	
Where found	Edinburgh Road
Time found	10.30a.m. Date 22-3-32
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-----
How distributed? (If known).	Unknown
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Anti-Kuomingtaung
Arrests or not, if so how many?	No.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	----
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	---

Date March 22, 1932.

Signed J. M. Maddon D. P. I.
for C. I. etc. i/c. B'Well Station.

猛省猛醒呀!!!

中華民國愛國運動的諸君

諸君要知道利用暴力而無方針的排外運動是祇不過是損害國家。試看日本維新的歷史，當時雖然勃興下流無價值的排外運動，然而賢能的指導者傾注努力，增進國力，整備國家而充實國內的諸種制度，同時對於政治、經濟、文化教育、交通、產業和兵力等等，都謀圖完全的刷新，而且不顧一切的犧牲，繼續不拔的忍耐，進行的結果不是能夠裁廢不平等條約了麼？

日本因為有這種過去的苦痛經驗，所以對於中國表示滿腔的同情。因此雖然中國自從民國以來各種排日運動，日本總是始終隱忍重的到了今日。可是中國國民黨及軍閥之中，有腐敗的分子，想達到自己的野心。於是利用善良的中國青年及民衆的愛國心，施行了欺瞞的排日教育，玩弄種々的方法，煽動良民，大々的實行反宣傳，去反抗日本。試問這種結果豈不是已經現出了今日的慘禍麼？幾千年以來，和日本交換善隣同文的中國同胞，現在店舖也關工廠被破壞了，家族離散，華僑的部邑竟變了一片焦土。這實際是爲中國內一大慘事呀！像這樣因爲受了中國國民黨及不良軍閥的慘禍，中國國民既然爲排日運動貢獻多大的犧牲，但是諸君到底得什麼利益呢？豈不是不過使得物價漲高，中國損失私財，全國人民陷於塗炭麼？這種結果不但不能排除不平等條約，而且這種無方針的策動越進行，中國國民就越跌在悲慘之境。這是最明瞭的事情了。這次滬案是中國國民黨反宣傳軍閥專橫暴戾之結果，日本不過是爲保護民族，爲祖國的威信不得已而行使武力而發動的。從大抵如下，中國國民黨及軍閥利用對於中國青年的愛國心不絕的施行欺瞞的排日宣傳，而其所用的教育材料

- 一、日本對於朝鮮的侵略。
- 二、日本對於滿洲和旅大的侵略。
- 三、二十一條條約問題。

然而諸君若是認真研究日本，就可以明白這種問題都是根本誤謬的反宣傳了。上列三條之中先把朝鮮問題和細研究。當時朝鮮全國的輿論切實的了解日本的王道精神，並且朝鮮國王爲脫離白種人的壓迫而維持遠東和平人民的幸福起見，覺到朝鮮和日本合併是最好的方法，於是始能實現日韓合併的事實了。而日本把朝鮮王家尊爲日本的皇族，至於今日還是儼然爲日本國民所尊敬。這不是日本皇帝之恩德施行善政的結果麼？講到滿洲問題，那都因爲我們的前輩不斷的受歐美人的壓迫及刺激，所以爲保護祖國顧全東亞，纔舉國一致的犧牲一切，費了絕大的努力，方得到今日的榮冠。在東亞保全一半責任的中國當然也得照日本隱忍耐苦的去作犧牲。可是現在中國竟像毫不關心，反而誤解日本的友誼，疎遠日本，以爲在中國存立上，日本是毫無意義的，甚至竟有以爲在中國存立上，誤會日本簡直的位於一種威脅的地位，大概可以說這種謬見簡直的支配中國人一大部分。回顧日俄戰爭當時，滿洲清國深受俄國壓迫，可是暗與俄國締結密約清俄協同欲制日本所以纔借出旅大，使俄布設鐵道，許俄在滿駐兵，使滿洲簡直的成了俄國一樣，所以纔成了俄國美不勝收。多就經過朝鮮奪取日本，併吞中國的形勢，到了這地步日本爲保護祖國，爲維持東亞和平，纔起而討俄。拋却數十億萬資財，犧牲二十萬生命，賭國力而戰後僅能剷除東亞禍根，奉天、吉林、黑龍江、蒙古完全歸還中國，而且也是爲保證將來東亞的和平，作爲代償不過僅承繼了俄國的既得權益而已。如此看來還能說日本是侵略主義麼？指日本的大義名分能算爲有野心麼？山東問題也是一樣，青島不是也照着我國外務大臣的聲明還給中國了麼？

諸君試看亞洲地圖，大半已經被塗白種人換了顏色，而任其蹂躪不堪了。倘若說若是日俄打仗，不幸而敗戰的時候，大概亞洲的地圖一定一變，我們喘白人的足下，唯作其奴隸而已。比如說諸君的父母被匪綁去的時候，出來一個勇敢的義士，用了死力與很多的費用，將票與你們奪回，那時你們該當怎麼樣的謝他？日本就可以以作前例的義士，而中國對於日本不但不認其功，反忘其恩，日見疎遠，也並不施行何等保全東亞的政策。革命以後的中國政府，反到遠媚歐美，毫不思慮日本爲東亞而馳於奔命，爲整軍備而犧牲一切，不顧負擔在世界上屈指的高稅，對此層中國竟毫無顧慮，反而弄其遠交近攻的舊策，爲此東亞日瀕危殆，竟釀成使日本不得不要求廿一條的一種局勢。須知中日乃唇齒兄弟之邦，唇破齒寒，兄倒弟危，看見其兄在危，急存亡時，其弟起而干涉，保全兄產的這個辦法，那是理所當然的。

其後不出數年，中國國民漸次醒悟，發起愛國運動的時候，日本也知道中國是醒悟了，所以除去保留日本既得權益之一二條之外，不是全都撤消了麼？諸君如能詳加考究，怎麼說出來日本在甚麼時候，行使過侵略主義呢？假如就是日本有侵略的野心，在虎視眈眈的現在世界大勢上，能辨行使這種強權霸道的道理呢？在日本不過是希望中國在滿洲施行王道，布德政以安民生，使日本年年過剩的人口，也能到滿洲來謀一生路，安居樂業，享受人類上大同平等的幸福，那就是日本所希望不止的，可惜中國人民大多數都不能諒解日本的苦衷，以爲日本是欲侵占滿洲，作爲日本殖民地的，這就是大錯而特錯了。

近年來風行全國的愛國運動，在表面上，到處此爲一種排外運動的現象，爲愛護祖國救其衰亡，而排除外勢的侵入，這到是一種很可慶賀的事，可是諸君須知道排外的正當辦法，須舉國一致的犧牲一切，充實國力，整頓國家，努力把國內的政治、經濟、文化、教育、交通、產業、兵力等等先完完全全的整頓完善，內有完善，他自已就覺得很退避三舍了。諸君啊，你們須知道中國現在的作法不是愛國排外，簡直是自速其亡了。國內毫無自己的實力，對外毫無對抗的能力，而徒自高唱排外，舉行經濟絕交，在國內是戰亂不休，人民苦於塗炭，因爲經濟絕交，所以產業不興與人民的負擔愈重，竟聽作了無味的犧牲，在排外極其激烈的現在，諸君試看看海關年年的貿易統計表，對外是一年年入勝，統計價值也是歲增於歲，諸君須知在被排的外國，可是毫無損失不關痛癢的，中國因此反而招出外怨，外交上發生殊多的障礙不利於解決，不過是自速其死而已。諸君誠想，若是中國能夠施行善政，保護外僑，使他們能在中國安居樂業，在司法上也能享受與中國人平等的權益，是是非非，一視同仁，公平無私，倘若如此，外國又何苦費許多的費用，勞很大的精神，在中國強行治外法權而徒招民怨呢？

諸君既然研究了如上諸點，切實的希望中國愛國的諸君不被中國國民黨及軍閥所迷惑，拿最公平的批判來掃解中日兩國當中的誤會，同時又希望日本人也不要誇耀自己優越的態度，彼此應該以禮讓的精神，向着東亞人類和平的目的，一路邁進而達到共存共榮的結果，是所期望也。

奉天中日國民聯誼協會

Found in Edinburgh Rd at 10.30 am, 22.3.78.

E. M. M. M.

Report sent with..... One pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Dixwell Road	Time found	4.15 p.m. Date 22-3-32
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential Respectable	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Near Japanese Military Sub-Station, Dixwell Road.	
How distributed? (If known).		A number of these pamphlets were thrown from motor car, 5743, proceeding North.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Pro-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		No.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		----	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		----	

Date March 22nd 1932.

Signed S. J. J. J. J. 84
for C. I. etc. i/c. Washing Station.
Room.

猛省猛醒呀!!! 中華民國愛國運動的諸君

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日本因為有這種過去的苦痛經驗、所以對於中國表示滿腔的同情。因此雖然中國自從民國以來各種排日運動日本總是始終隱忍到了今日。可是中國國民黨及軍閥之中、有極敗的份子、想要達到自己的野心。於是利用善良的中國青年及民眾的愛國心、施行了欺騙的排日教育、玩弄種種的方法、煽動良民、大々的實行反宣傳去反抗日本。試問這種結果豈不是已經現出了今日的慘禍麼？幾千年以來、和日本文交涉隣國同文的中國同胞、現在店舖也關工廠被破壞了、家族離散、華麗的都邑竟變了一片焦土。這實際是為中國々々內一大慘事呀！像這樣因為受了中國國民黨及不良軍閥的慘禍。中國民眾、既然為排日運動貢獻多大的犧牲、但是諸君到底得什麼利益呢？豈不是不過使得物價漲高、損失私財、全國人民陷於塗炭麼？這種結果不但不能排除不平等條約、而且這種無方針的策動越進行、中國國民就越跌在悲慘之境、這是最明瞭的事情了。這次滬案是中

從中國國民黨反宣傳軍閥專橫暴戾之結果、日本不過是為保護民族、為祖國的威信不得已而行使武力而發動的。大概如下、

一、日本對於朝鮮的侵略。

二、日本對於滿洲和旅大問題的侵略。

三、二十一條條約問題。

然而諸君若是認真研究日本、就可以明白這種問題都是根本誤謬的反宣傳了。上列三條之中先把朝鮮問題細細研究。當時朝鮮全國的輿論切實的了解日本的王道精神、並且朝鮮國王為脫離白種人的壓迫而維持遠東和平人民的幸福起見、覺到朝鮮和日本合併是最好的方法、於是始能實現日韓合併的事實了。而日本把朝鮮王家會為日本的皇族、至於今日還是儼然為日本國民所尊敬的。這不是日本皇帝之恩德施行善政的結果麼？講到滿洲問題、那都因為我們的前輩不斷的受歐美人的壓迫及刺激、所以為保護祖國顧全東亞、纔舉國一致的去作犧牲一切、費了絕大的努力、方得到今日的榮冠。在東亞保全一半責任的中國當然也得顧日本隱忍痛苦的去作犧牲、可是現在在中國竟像毫不關心、反而誤解日本的友誼、硬遠日本、以為在中國存立上、日本是毫無意義的、甚至竟有以為在中國存立上、誤會日本簡直的立於一種威脅的地位、大概可以說這種謬見簡直的支配了中國人大部分、回顧日俄戰爭當時、雖說清朝深受俄國壓迫、可是暗與俄國締結密約清俄協同欲制日本所以纔借出旅大、使俄布設鐵道、許俄在滿駐兵、使滿洲簡直的成了俄領一樣、所以纔釀成了俄國索不

多就經過朝鮮奪取日本、併吞中國的形勢、到了這地步日本為保護祖國、為維持東亞和平、纔起而討俄拋却數十億萬資財、犧牲二十萬生命、賭國力而戰後僅能剷除東亞禍根、奉天、吉林、黑龍江、蒙古完全歸還中國、而且也是為保障將來東亞的和平、作為代償不過僅々的承繼了俄國的既得權益而已、如此看來還說

是日本是侵略主義麼、指日本的大義名分尙能算為有野心麼、山東問題也是一樣、青島不是也照着我國外務大臣的聲明、還給中國了麼？

諸君試看亞洲地圖、大半已經被塗白種人換了顏色、而在其蹂躪不堪了、倘若說若是日俄打戰不幸而敗戰的時候、出大概亞洲的地圖一定一變、我們睜白人的足下、唯々作其奴隸而已。比如說諸君的父母被匪綁去的時候、出來一個勇敢的義士、用了死力與很多的費用、將眾與你們奪回、那時你們該當怎麼樣的謝他。時候、日本就可以作前例的義士、而中國對於日本不但不認其功、反忘其恩、日見疎遠、也並不施行何等保全東亞的政策、革命以後的中國政府、反到遠媚歐美、毫不思慮日本為東亞而馳於奔命、為整軍備而犧牲一切、不顧負擔在世界上的屈指的高殺、對此層中國竟毫無顧慮、反而弄其遠交近攻的舊策、兄倒弟危、竟釀成使日本不得不要求廿一條的一種局勢。須知中日乃唇齒兄弟之邦、唇破齒寒、兄倒弟危、看見其兄在危急存亡時的時候、其弟起而干涉、保全兄產的這個辦法、那是理所當然的。

其後不出數年、中國國民漸次醒悟、發起愛國運動的時候、日本也知道中國是醒悟了、所以除去保留日本既得權益的一二條之外、不是全都撤消了麼、諸君如能詳加考究、怎麼說出來日本在甚麼時候、行使過侵略主義呢、假如就是日本有侵略的野心、在虎視眈眈的現在世界大勢上、能辨行使這種強權霸道的道理呢、在日

本不過是希望中國在滿洲施行王道、布德政以安民生、使日本年年過剩的人口、也能到滿洲來謀一生路、安居樂業、享受人類在滿洲施行王道、布德政以安民生、使日本年年過剩的人口、也能到滿洲來謀一生路、的幸福、以為日本是欲佔滿洲、作為日本殖民地的、這就是日本所希望不止的、可惜中國人民大多數都不能諒解日本的苦衷、近年來風行全國的愛國運動、在表面上、到處此為一種排外運動的現象、為愛護祖國救其衰亡、而排除外勢的侵入、這到是一種很可慶賀的事、可是諸君須知道排外的正當辦法、須舉國一致的犧牲一切、充實國力、整頓國家努力把國內的政治、經濟、文化、教育、交通、產業、兵力等等先完全、全的整頓完善、內有完善的政治、充實的經濟、精強的兵力、而保護文化、振興產業、到了無求於外的時候、外來的勢力、不用排除他自己就得退避三舍了、諸君啊、你們須知道中國現在的作法不是要國排外、簡直是自速其亡了、國內毫

無充分的國力、對外毫無對抗的能力、而徒自高唱排外、舉行經濟絕交、在國內是戰亂不休、人民苦於塗炭、因為經濟絕交、所以產業不興人民的負擔愈重、竟購作了無味的犧牲在排外極其激烈的現在、諸君試看看海關年年的貿易統計表、對外是一年的入勝、統計價額也是歲增於歲、諸君須知在被排的外國、可是毫無損失不關痛癢的、中國因此反而招出外怨、外交上發生殊多的障礙不利於解業、決、不過是自速其死而已。

諸君誠懇、若是中國能夠施行善政、保護、外僑、使他們在中國安居樂業、在司法上也能享受與中國人平等的權利、是是非非、一視同仁、公平無私、倘若如此、外國又何苦費許多費用、勞很大的精神、在中國強行治外法權而徒招民怨呢。

諸君既然研究了如上諸點、切實的希望中國愛國的諸君不被中國國民黨及軍閥所迷惑。拿最公平的批判來揭

解中日兩國當中的誤會。同時又希望日本人也不要誇張自己優越的態度、彼此應該以禮讓的精神、向着東亞人類和平的目的、一路邁進而達到共存共榮的結果、是所期望也。

The following is the translation of a circular poster purporting to have emanated from the Sino-Japanese Citizens Joint Friendship Union at Fergtien :-

AWAKE IMMEDIATELY, - ALL YE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA !

You all must understand that an armed anti-foreign movement without a definite policy will only lead to the detriment of the nation that conducts it. Read the history of Japan's reformation. During that period, Japan, in spite of widely spread meaningless anti-foreign movements, was able nevertheless under the direction of capable men and their untiring efforts to strengthen Japan's power, promote her internal affairs and effect reforms relating to politics, economics, civilization, communications, military, etc. They continued in their perseverance regardless of all sacrifices and the result was that Japan succeeded in abolishing all her unequal treaties.

Having passed through all the abovementioned vicissitudes, Japan is capable of expressing her entire sympathy with China and has borne with patience the full brunt of the anti-Japanese movement which has been conducted by the Chinese nationals since the establishment of the Republic of China. Recently certain undesirable elements amongst the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists, who are always attempting to realize their own ambition, seized the opportunity by employing innocent Chinese youths whom they instigate to resist Japan and spread anti-Japanese propaganda. Have not these anti-Japanese activities resulted in creating the present impasse ? The Chinese masses have made colossal sacrifices for the sake of conducting the anti-Japanese movement guided by the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists. What benefits have they received from it now ? The results of these activities will make it impossible for China to get rid of all the unequal treaties and this aimless movement will throw the Chinese citizens into a state of melancholy.

The outbreak of the Shanghai imbroglio was the climax of anti-propaganda campaign by the Chinese Kuomintang and unscrupulous dictatorship of the Chinese militarists. In order to protect her nationals and maintain her dignity, Japan was forced to resort to armed force in the recent crisis. The Chinese Kuomintang and militarists utilized the patriotic aspirations of innocent Chinese youths and succeeded in enforcing the guideful anti-Japanese propaganda. The following are some of the propaganda material served up to the Chinese youths :-

- 1) Japan's invasion of Korea.
- 2) Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Port Arthur and Dairen.
- 3) Japan's 21 demands.

When a careful study of Japan's policy is made, it will be seen that this form of anti-Japanese propaganda is fundamentally erroneous. Let us consider the history of the Korean problem. At that time, discussions took place throughout Korea and proved that there existed a real understanding of the Imperial spirit of Japan. Furthermore, the late Emperor of Korea, endeavouring to liberate himself and his people from the oppression of the white races, upheld the peace of the Far East and preserved the prosperity of his nationals, recognizing that the unification of Korea and

Japan was the only salvation. The unification of Japan and Korea then followed. Since then the Japanese Government has respected the family of the late Emperor of Korea as if it were its own Emperor's.

With regard to the Manchurian problem, Japan, as the result of repeated oppressions and insults suffered by her ancestors from Europeans and Americans and likewise, in order to protect herself and maintain peace in the Far East, exerted her very utmost and only now has she received the glory for it. China who shoulders half the responsibility of the Far East should undertake the same efforts as those performed by Japan, but China on the contrary pays no attention to such a matter of importance and misunderstands Japan's friendship with her.

During the Russo-Japanese war, although it was stated that the Chinese Ching Dynasty suffered from Russian oppression, it nevertheless entered into secret treaties with Russia, the object being to suppress Japan, and which resulted in the lease to Russia of Port Arthur and allowing Russia to establish railways and station troops in Manchuria. Manchuria then resembled a Russian settlement, which circumstance led Russia almost to seize Japan through Korea. The upshot of this was to lead Russia to annex China. In order to maintain the dignity of her homeland and uphold peace in the Far East, Japan was forced to declare war on Russia with the result that Japan defeated Russia and Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Mongolia were all restored back to China. In return for these services, Japan secured only the privileges formerly held by Russia. Can it be said that Japan invaded China? Can Japan's acts of righteousness in defeating Russia be regarded as ambition? The Shantung question was settled in a similar manner. Did not Japan return Tsingtao to China and was this not effected by the declaration of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs?

Look at the map of the Far East and see how the color of the majority of the territory was changed by the white men who arbitrarily committed their greatest spoilation. Had Japan been defeated in the Russo-Japanese war, the map of the Far East would have been altered and we would all have been slaves under the yoke of the white men.

China has failed to recognize the merits of Japan and has neglected her favours to China. The Chinese Government established after the revolution flattered the far distant European nations and America but refused to consider the difficult work Japan performed in the Far East. As a consequence, the Far East has gradually become more dangerous, which circumstance brought about the situation that forced Japan to submit the 21 demands to China.

Some time later, the Chinese nationals gradually awakened and consequently the 21 demands with the exception of one or two clauses were abolished. If a careful study be made of the Sino-Japanese situation, Can Japan be accused of enforcing her policy of invasion? Should Japan really possess the ambition of invasion, what excuse could she offer to the world for such a step, while all the Powers are glaring at her like a tiger? Japan only hopes that China will endorse her policy in Manchuria, which will appease the population there and permit the Japanese surplus population to obtain a livelihood in that territory. It is regrettable that the majority of the Chinese people share the opinion that Japan intends to occupy Manchuria and transform it into a colony. This idea is an absolutely mistaken one.

(3)

You must all understand that the present movement which is being conducted by the Chinese people is neither patriotic nor anti-foreign, but will lead to the ruination of China. Were China in a position to protect foreign residents and permit them to enjoy judicial privileges the same as Chinese citizens, the foreign nations would never want to waste such colossal expenditure or wear out their energy to obtain the right of extraterritoriality.

We sincerely hope the patriotic people of China will never allow themselves to be deluded by the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists and will settle all their misunderstandings between China and Japan in a perfectly just manner. Simultaneously, we hope the Japanese people will not flout their superior complex to the Chinese. Both nations should adopt a spirit of conciliation and set about with the object of maintaining peace in the Far East.

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Having passed through all the abovementioned vicissitudes, Japan is capable of expressing her entire sympathy with China and has borne with patience the full brunt of the anti-Japanese movement which has been conducted by the Chinese nationals since the establishment of the Republic of China. Recently certain undesirable elements amongst the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists, who are always attempting to realize their own ambition, seized the opportunity by employing innocent Chinese youths whom they instigate to resist Japan and spread anti-Japanese propaganda. Have not these anti-Japanese activities resulted in creating the present impasse ? The Chinese masses have made colossal sacrifices for the sake of conducting the anti-Japanese movement guided by the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists. What benefits have they received from it now ? The results of these activities will make it impossible for China to get rid of all the unequal treaties and this aimless movement will throw the Chinese citizens into a state of melancholy.

The outbreak of the Shanghai imbroglio was the climax of anti-propaganda campaign by the Chinese Kuomintang and unscrupulous dictatorship of the Chinese militarists. In order to protect her nationals and maintain her dignity, Japan was forced to resort to armed force in the recent crisis. The Chinese Kuomintang and militarists utilized the patriotic aspirations of innocent Chinese youths and succeeded in enforcing the guideful anti-Japanese propaganda. The following are some of the propaganda material served up to the Chinese youths :-

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Japan was the only salvation. The unification of Japan and Korea then followed. Since then the Japanese Government has respected the family of the late Emperor of Korea as if it were its own Emperor's.

With regard to the Manchurian problem, Japan, as the result of repeated oppressions and insults suffered by her ancestors from Europeans and Americans and likewise, in order to protect herself and maintain peace in the Far East, exerted her very utmost and only now has she received the glory for it. China who shoulders half the responsibility of the Far East should undertake the same efforts as those performed by Japan, but China on the contrary pays no attention to such a matter of importance and misunderstands Japan's friendship with her.

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China has failed to recognize the merits of Japan and has neglected her favours to China. The Chinese Government established after the revolution flattered the far distant European nations and America but refused to consider the difficult work Japan performed in the Far East. As a consequence, the Far East has gradually become more dangerous, which circumstance brought about the situation that forced Japan to submit the 21 demands to China.

Some time later, the Chinese nationals gradually awakened and consequently the 21 demands with the exception of one or two clauses were abolished. If a careful study be made of the Sino-Japanese situation, Can Japan be accused of enforcing her policy of invasion? Should Japan really possess the ambition of invasion, what excuse could she offer to the world for such a step, while all the Powers are glaring at her like a tiger? Japan only hopes that China will endorse her policy in Manchuria, which will appease the population there and permit the Japanese surplus population to obtain a livelihood in that territory. It is regrettable that the majority of the Chinese people share the opinion that Japan intends to occupy Manchuria and transform it into a colony. This idea is an absolutely mistaken one.

You must all understand that the present movement which is being conducted by the Chinese people is neither patriotic nor anti-foreign, but will lead to the ruination of China. Were China in a position to protect foreign residents and permit them to enjoy judicial privileges the same as Chinese citizens, the foreign nations would never want to waste such colossal expenditure or wear out their energy to obtain the right of extraterritoriality.

We sincerely hope the patriotic people of China will never allow themselves to be deluded by the Chinese Kuomintang and militarists and will settle all their misunderstandings between China and Japan in a perfectly just manner. Simultaneously, we hope the Japanese people will not flout their superior complex to the Chinese. Both nations should adopt a spirit of conciliation and set about with the object of maintaining peace in the Far East.

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